

Appendix A1: Summary Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic/Vocational ³		Substance Abuse ³		Anger ³		Criminal Thinking ³		Family Criminality ³		Sex Offending ⁴	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Institution's Total	155,932	143,089	108,294	44.6%	55.4%	34.2%	65.8%	55.8%	44.2%	49.8%	50.2%	63.8%	36.2%	*	*

¹ The Institution Population is 170,004 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 29, 2010 as of September 30, 2009. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 14,072. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,352, California Out-of-state Correctional Facility Program (COCF) 7,878, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) -1, Legal Processing Unit - 18 (LPU18) 1, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LUPFP) 77, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 73, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 68, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 74, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT2) 12, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT3) 89, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT4) 89, Rio Consummes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 482, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 863, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 13, for a total of 14,072. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 170,004 for September 30, 2009.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 27, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ Criminogenic needs were extracted from 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset January 27, 2010.

⁴ Programming for institution's population not available at this time.

Location	Total Parole Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic/Vocational ³		Substance Abuse ³		Anger ³		Criminal Thinking ³		Family Criminality ³		Family Support ³		Sex Offending ⁴	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Parole Region's Total	126,007	122,766	97,841	46.1%	53.9%	32.7%	67.3%	60.4%	39.6%	51.4%	48.6%	63.6%	36.4%	35.0%	65.0%	*	*

¹ The Parole Population is 126,007 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 29, 2010, as of September 30, 2009.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 27, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ Needs assessment was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset January 27, 2010.

⁴ Programming for institution's population not available at this time.

Appendix A2: Institution Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic/Vocational ³		Substance Abuse ³		Anger ³		Criminal Thinking ³		Family Criminality ³		Family Support ⁴		Sex Offending ⁴	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Institution's Total	155,932	143,089	108,294	44.6%	55.4%	34.2%	65.8%	55.8%	44.2%	49.8%	50.2%	63.8%	36.2%	*	*	*	*
ASP	6,374	6,013	3,711	49.3%	50.7%	33.8%	66.2%	50.5%	49.5%	53.9%	46.1%	65.4%	34.6%	*	*	*	*
CAL	4,330	4,214	3,359	46.9%	53.1%	49.4%	50.6%	55.1%	44.9%	46.3%	53.7%	68.6%	31.4%	*	*	*	*
CCC	5,710	5,520	4,537	56.9%	43.1%	25.7%	74.3%	63.0%	37.0%	57.7%	42.3%	69.5%	30.5%	*	*	*	*
CCF-Leo Chesney	310	304	222	57.2%	42.8%	31.3%	68.7%	80.8%	19.2%	64.4%	35.6%	68.7%	31.3%	*	*	*	*
CCI	5,793	5,059	3,899	42.9%	57.1%	34.6%	65.4%	52.8%	47.2%	52.3%	47.7%	61.9%	38.1%	*	*	*	*
CCWF	3,943	3,372	1,774	48.4%	51.6%	35.7%	64.3%	67.4%	32.6%	56.3%	43.7%	70.1%	29.9%	*	*	*	*
CEN	4,617	4,481	3,663	42.1%	57.9%	43.4%	56.6%	50.8%	49.2%	42.8%	57.2%	67.4%	32.6%	*	*	*	*
CIM	5,633	5,369	4,549	42.9%	57.1%	32.2%	67.8%	50.5%	49.5%	47.6%	52.4%	63.3%	36.7%	*	*	*	*
CIW	2,715	2,439	1,527	47.1%	52.9%	30.8%	69.2%	69.4%	30.6%	54.3%	45.7%	69.2%	30.8%	*	*	*	*
CMC	6,684	6,368	4,464	52.7%	47.3%	36.0%	64.0%	55.1%	44.9%	53.0%	47.0%	65.8%	34.2%	*	*	*	*
CMF	2,881	2,666	1,812	38.6%	61.4%	36.3%	63.7%	44.8%	55.2%	44.2%	55.8%	65.4%	34.6%	*	*	*	*
COR	5,315	5,167	4,030	42.4%	57.6%	27.8%	72.2%	52.8%	47.2%	51.1%	48.9%	66.2%	33.8%	*	*	*	*
CRC	4,329	3,851	2,749	47.0%	53.0%	43.8%	56.2%	53.5%	46.5%	51.6%	48.4%	68.0%	32.0%	*	*	*	*
CTF	5,679	5,384	3,643	45.6%	54.4%	34.5%	65.5%	54.7%	45.3%	51.5%	48.5%	65.9%	34.1%	*	*	*	*
CVSP	3,484	3,339	2,036	57.1%	42.9%	38.7%	61.3%	60.8%	39.2%	55.5%	44.5%	69.3%	30.7%	*	*	*	*
DVI	3,979	3,219	2,806	37.2%	62.8%	23.8%	76.2%	50.5%	49.5%	49.8%	50.2%	55.4%	44.6%	*	*	*	*
FOL	4,037	3,878	3,188	42.0%	58.0%	35.4%	64.6%	52.9%	47.1%	45.6%	54.4%	62.9%	37.1%	*	*	*	*
HDSP	4,511	4,247	3,518	42.6%	57.4%	36.5%	63.5%	51.6%	48.4%	45.1%	54.9%	56.6%	43.4%	*	*	*	*
ISP	4,163	4,027	3,208	46.7%	53.3%	38.5%	61.5%	57.2%	42.8%	47.7%	52.3%	65.2%	34.8%	*	*	*	*
KVSP	4,739	4,623	3,977	40.0%	60.0%	32.9%	67.1%	45.7%	54.3%	40.7%	59.3%	61.2%	38.8%	*	*	*	*
LAC	4,782	4,219	3,399	38.6%	61.4%	35.7%	64.3%	51.2%	48.8%	45.0%	55.0%	66.6%	33.4%	*	*	*	*
MCSP	3,776	3,628	2,327	47.2%	52.8%	46.7%	53.3%	52.3%	47.7%	46.1%	53.9%	53.3%	46.7%	*	*	*	*
NKSP	5,596	3,778	3,177	40.6%	59.4%	37.5%	62.5%	53.8%	46.2%	46.0%	54.0%	67.4%	32.6%	*	*	*	*
PBSP	3,207	3,092	2,665	36.2%	63.8%	49.3%	50.7%	49.3%	50.7%	45.7%	54.3%	59.8%	40.2%	*	*	*	*
PVSP	5,017	4,852	3,517	40.3%	59.7%	35.1%	64.9%	45.2%	54.8%	46.2%	53.8%	60.0%	40.0%	*	*	*	*
RJD	4,790	4,217	3,448	34.3%	65.7%	25.0%	75.0%	53.4%	46.6%	43.4%	56.6%	65.2%	34.8%	*	*	*	*
SAC	2,936	2,807	2,347	42.3%	57.7%	38.6%	61.4%	59.0%	41.0%	52.1%	47.9%	63.5%	36.5%	*	*	*	*
SATF	6,941	6,685	4,779	44.2%	55.8%	41.8%	58.2%	51.1%	48.9%	50.1%	49.9%	62.0%	38.0%	*	*	*	*
SCC	5,627	5,470	4,372	50.8%	49.2%	30.9%	69.1%	59.1%	40.9%	54.7%	45.3%	64.1%	35.9%	*	*	*	*
SOL	5,058	4,780	3,279	47.2%	52.8%	35.9%	64.1%	50.0%	50.0%	50.1%	49.9%	64.0%	36.0%	*	*	*	*
SQ	5,348	4,515	3,451	39.2%	60.8%	35.5%	64.5%	50.8%	49.2%	46.7%	53.3%	59.9%	40.1%	*	*	*	*
SVSP	3,727	3,534	2,850	40.3%	59.7%	34.6%	65.4%	52.6%	47.4%	45.9%	54.1%	62.4%	37.6%	*	*	*	*
VSPW	3,921	3,435	2,047	46.7%	53.3%	28.7%	71.3%	69.0%	31.0%	55.5%	44.5%	62.5%	37.5%	*	*	*	*
WSP	5,980	4,537	3,964	39.7%	60.3%	28.8%	71.2%	53.3%	46.7%	42.8%	57.2%	56.3%	43.7%	*	*	*	*

¹The Institution Population is 170,004 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 29, 2010 as of September 30, 2009. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 14,072. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,352, California Out-of-state Correctional Facility Program (COCF) 7,878, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) -1, Legal Processing Unit -18 (LPU18) 1, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LUPFP) 77, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 73, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 68, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 74, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 12, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 89, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 89, Rio Consmunes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 482, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 863, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 13, for a total of 14,072. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 170,004 for September 30, 2009. ²The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9, 2009 for only those that we were a

Appendix A3: Parole Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Parole Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic/Vocational ³		Substance Abuse ³		Anger ³		Criminal Thinking ³		Family Criminality ³		Family Support ³		Sex Offending ³	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Parole Region's Total	126,007	122,766	97,841	46.1%	53.9%	32.7%	67.3%	60.4%	39.6%	51.4%	48.6%	63.6%	36.4%	35.0%	65.0%	31.6%	68.4%
Parole Region I	29,301	28,461	22,634	44.4%	55.6%	26.9%	73.1%	58.4%	41.6%	52.6%	47.4%	56.9%	43.1%	35.7%	64.3%	33.1%	66.9%
Parole Region II	23,359	22,752	18,433	46.6%	53.4%	28.8%	71.2%	58.6%	41.4%	52.7%	47.3%	61.5%	38.5%	37.3%	62.7%	28.4%	71.6%
Parole Region III	33,158	32,402	25,588	44.6%	55.4%	40.9%	59.1%	62.0%	38.0%	48.0%	52.0%	69.7%	30.3%	35.0%	65.0%	28.5%	71.5%
Parole Region IV	40,189	39,151	31,186	48.2%	51.8%	32.7%	67.3%	61.6%	38.4%	52.4%	47.6%	64.8%	35.2%	33.5%	66.5%	35.0%	65.0%

¹The Parole Population is 126,007 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 29, 2010, as of September 30, 2009. ² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 29, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice. ³ Needs assessment was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset on January 27, 2010.

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

All Institutions	Institution Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ³	Inmate High CSRA Scores									
				0-6 Months to Serve ⁴		7-12 Months to Serve ⁵		13-24 Months to Serve ⁶		25-36 Months to Serve ⁷		Over 36 Months to Serve ⁸	
				#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	155,932	34,795	168,294	20,012	18.5%	16,636	15.4%	9,431	8.7%	10,647	8.8%	12,857	11.9%
Serious or Violent ⁹	82,649	22,594	53,994	4,402	8.2%	4,608	8.5%	3,355	6.2%	4,852	9.0%	8,256	15.3%
Sex Registrants ¹⁰	18,228	8,930	8,029	1,217	15.2%	769	9.6%	477	5.9%	654	8.1%	898	12.4%
Enhanced Out-Patients (EQPs) ¹¹	11,617	2,704	8,431	1,471	17.4%	1,038	12.3%	595	7.1%	794	9.4%	1,076	12.8%
Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds ¹²	15,553	5,814	8,427	1,011	12.0%	842	10.0%	610	7.2%	724	8.6%	1,129	13.4%
Inmates Serving a Life Sentence ¹³	25,826	8,564	15,170	91	0.6%	129	0.9%	157	1.0%	261	1.7%	632	4.2%
Inmates with Needs Assessments ¹⁴	51,680	8,475	39,564	14,890	37.6%	10,255	25.9%	3,753	9.5%	3,420	8.6%	2,732	6.9%

Rehabilitative Program Areas (0-VII)	A	B	C	D	E
	Assessed Need COMPAS	Treatment Slots	Average Length of Program	Annual Capacity	Potential Participants
I. Academic/Vocational Programs ^{15,17}	20,339				
Traditional Education Programs					
ELD		1,005	12 MONTHS		
ABE I		2,508	12 MONTHS		
ABE II		3,950	12 MONTHS		
ABE III		3,151	12 MONTHS		
GED		1,872	6 MONTHS		
HIGH SCHOOL		250		693	
COMPUTER LAB		876		2,592	
Alternative Education Delivery Models					
INDEPENDENT STUDY		5,701		16,697	
DISTANCE LEARNING		2,730		6,809	
Bridging Education Programs		12,987		120,111	
Vocational Programs					
AUTO BODY		606	10-13 MONTHS		
AUTO MECHANICS		634	14-20 MONTHS		
BUILDING MAINTENANCE		308	3-6 MONTHS		
CARPENTRY		305	5-7 MONTHS		
COSMETOLOGY		81	12-17 MONTHS		
DRY CLEANING		27	4-6 MONTHS		
DRYWALL INSTALLER/TAPER ¹⁸		54		153	
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION (WORK)		359	10-18 MONTHS		
ELECTRONICS		553	18-21 MONTHS		
EYEWEAR		108	2-3 MONTHS		
GRAPHIC ARTS		656	4-6 MONTHS		
HOUSEHOLD REPAIR ¹⁹		27		73	
JANITORIAL		624	4 MONTHS		
LANDSCAPE GARDENING		710	8-13 MONTHS		
MACHINE SHOP (AUTOMOTIVE)		81	7 MONTHS		
MACHINE SHOP (PRACTICAL)		135	7 MONTHS		
MASONRY		273	6-9 MONTHS		
MILL & CABINET WORK		443	5-7 MONTHS		
OFFICE MACHINES ²⁰		27		75	
OFFICE SERVICES & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES		1,960	8-10 MONTHS		
PAINTING		117	8-12 MONTHS		
PLUMBING		253	5-8 MONTHS		
REFRIGERATION		277	18-26 MONTHS		
ROOFER ²¹		0		45	
SHEET METAL WORK		54	6-9 MONTHS		
SMALL ENGINE REPAIR		243	5-7 MONTHS		
WELDING		593	6-9 MONTHS		
II. Substance Abuse Programs ¹⁶	24,158				
Average Length of Program for Full and Partial Completers (Code 1 and 2)		10,633	33.2 weeks	16,997	
III. Criminal Thinking, Behavior, Skills, & Associations ²²	16,430				
Thinking for a Change (TAC)	215	116	8 weeks	754	
Sub Total Criminal Thinking					
IV. Aggression, Hostility, Anger & Violence ²³	16,308				
CALM	217	116	8 weeks	754	
Sub Total Anger					
V. Family Criminality ²⁴	13,290				
Sub Total Family Criminality					
VI. Family Support ²⁵					
Sub Total Family Support					
VII. Sex Offending ²⁶					
Sub Total Sex Offending					

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

SUMMARY

¹ The Institution Population is 170,004 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 29, 2010 as of September 30, 2009. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 14,072. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,352, California Out-of-state Correctional Facility Program (COCF) 7,878, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) -1, Legal Processing Unit - 18 (LPU18) 1, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LUPFP) 77, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 73, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 68, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 74, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 12, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 89, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 89, Rio Consummes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 482, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 863, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 13, for a total of 14,072. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 170,004 for September 30, 2009.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 27, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data

³ Criminogenic needs were extracted from 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset January 27, 2010.

At the time the data was extracted, 24.3% of the population did not ha

C-ROB Counting Rules

Footnotes

¹ The Institution Population is 170,186 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 28, 2010, as of September 30, 2009. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 27, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice. At the time the data was extracted, 13.8% of the population did not have a projected release date calculated. Projected release dates are contingent upon a variety of factors that may change. Please note that the offender's central file is the most accurate source for release dates.

³ Some offenders may be represented in more than one program/placement criteria.

⁴ 51,680 Assessments were completed. Assessments were completed on the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) dataset on January 27, 2010.

⁵ Treatment Slots: is calculated by adding FullTime Quota to HalfTime Quota

⁶ Average Length of Program: Factors such as Institutional setting, lockdowns, Academic calendar year, etc. are factored in to the pacing scales. Academic program pacing was only calculated for mandatory programs.

⁷ Annual Capacity for those programs without pacing scales are calculated by taking the average turnover rates of the reporting period to estimate for a 12 month cycle. The number of enrolled/assigned students at the beginning of the reporting period are then added in order to obtain the annual capacity for the program.

⁸ Drywall/Installer Vocational program has an incomplete curriculum, as such no program pacing was available at this time. The Annual Capacity was calculated by the process mentioned in footnote 6.

⁹ These various Vocational programs have no standard curriculum as this time, therefore program pacing was also not available. The Annual Capacity was again calculated by the process mentioned in footnote 6.

¹⁰ Capacity (quota) is not standardized among all SAP programs due to limited programming space, population movement, intensity of treatment, or number of staff. The discrepancy of treatment slots between April 1, 2009 to September 30, 2009 is from deactivation of treatment slots due to contractual obligations.

¹¹ Program has been contracted, but not implemented.

¹² Rehabilitation Program has not been implemented. Data has not been collected at this time.

Columns (A-D)

Column A: 'Assessed Need COMPAS' This number was derived from the Target Population as of September 30, 2009 (Target Population is defined as: Projected Release date of between 7 and 36 months with a CSRA Score of Moderate/High ONLY) Total number, per program, was extrapolated by the percentage of those that had been assessed with a Moderate/High need multiplied to the total Target population. Column A was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset dataset on January 27, 2010.

Column B: 'Treatment Slots': is calculated by adding FullTime Quota to HalfTime Quota

Column C: 'Average Length of Program': VocEd average length of program is 9 months. SAP average length of program is 33.2 weeks.

Column D: 'Annual Capacity': is determined by two different formulas, monthly and weekly. 1. (Monthly) 12(months of the year)/(divided by) number of program months (*) times capacity. 2. (Weekly) 52 (weeks in a year) /(number of weeks in the program) (*)times capacity.

Column E: 'Potential Participants' is determined by subtracting the number of students in Column D:Enrolled/Assigned from Column A: Assessed Need COMPAS. These totals are listed within each Rehabilitative Program section.

Data Source: September 2009 Education Monthly Report, DARS monthly contractor reports, Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS),

**Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
April 2009 - September 2009**

Appendix B

All Parole Regions I-IV	Parole Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ²
Totals	126,007	24,925	97,841

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) ³	A	B
	Capacity (Quota) ¹⁰	Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁴		
Total RMSC	570	1140
Parolee Service Centers ⁵		
Total PSC	764	1899
Total Residential Programs	1334	3039
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers ⁶		
Total DRC	700	1246
Community-Based Coalition ⁷		
Total CBC	450	847
Total Day Center Programs	1150	2093
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁸		
Total STAR	521	4810
Total Substance Abuse Program	521	4810
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁹		
Total CLLC	375	1006
Total Education Program	375	1006

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² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 29, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

⁴ RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁵ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

⁶ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

⁷ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services.

⁸ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

⁹ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹⁰ Capacity total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

Parole Region I	Parole Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ²
Totals	29,301	5,827	22,634

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) ³	A	B
	Capacity (Quota) ¹⁰	Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁴		
New Directions	25	40
New Directions	25	51
New Directions	20	45
Turning Point Kennemer I (Expired 6/30/09)	25	31
Turning Point Kennemer I (Started 7/1/09)	65	45
Turning Point Kennemer II (Expired 6/30/09)	25	31
Turning Point Kennemer III (Expired 6/30/09)	15	20
Turning Point Kennemer IV	25	55
West Care I (Expired 6/30/09)	25	18
West Care II (Expired 6/30/09)	60	54
West Care (Started 7/1/09)	85	74
Cache Creek	25	46
Center Point Inc. (Expired 6/30/09)	10	5
Sub-Total RMSC	270	515
Parolee Service Centers ⁵		
Turning Point Bakersfield	79	253
Turning Point Visalia	25	48
Turning Point Visalia (Expired 6/30/09)	6	0
Turning Point Fresno	75	267
Shasta Sierra	12	30
Sub-Total PSC	191	598
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers ⁶		
Behavioral Interventions - Stockton	100	163
Behavioral Interventions - Fresno	100	196
Sub-Total DRC	200	359
Community-Based Coalition ⁷		
Sacramento County Office of Educ.	100	299
Sub-Total CBC	100	299
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁸		
Contra Costa Office of Education	175	1494
Sub-Total STAR	175	1494
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁹		
Contra Costa Office of Education	108	351
Sub-Total CLLC	108	351

¹ The Parole Population is 126,007 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 29, 2010, as of September 30, 2009.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 29, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

⁴ RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁵ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

⁶ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

⁷ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services.

⁸ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

⁹ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹⁰ Capacity sub-total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

Parole Region II	Parole Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ²
Totals	23,359	4,319	18,433

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) ³	A	B
	Capacity (Quota) ¹⁰	Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁴		
Allied Fellowship Services	30	55
Allied Fellowship Services (Expired 6/30/09)	25	47
Allied Fellowship Services (Started 7/1/09)	40	65
Walden House I (Expired 6/30/09)	25	7
Walden House II (Expired 6/30/09)	15	5
Sub-Total RMSC	70	179
Parolee Service Centers ⁵		
CCCI San Francisco	60	95
Turning Point Salinas	45	97
VOA Elsie Dunn	48	112
VOA Oakland West	72	184
Sub-Total PSC	225	488
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers ⁶		
Northern California Service League	100	208
Sub-Total DRC	100	208
Community-Based Coalition ⁷		
East Palo Alto Police Dept.	50	75
Sub-Total CBC	50	75
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁸		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	85	840
Sub-Total STAR	85	840
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁹		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	16	81
Sub-Total CLLC	16	81

¹ The Parole Population is 126,007 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 29, 2010, as of September 30, 2009.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 29, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

⁴ RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁵ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

⁶ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

⁷ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services.

⁸ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

⁹ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹⁰ Capacity sub-total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

Parole Region III	Parole Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ²
Totals	33,158	6,814	25,588

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) ³	A	B
	Capacity (Quota) ¹⁰	Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁴		
Amistad De Los Angeles	100	192
Weingart Foundation (Expired 6/30/09)	167	67
Weingart Foundation (Started 7/1/09)	95	86
Sub-Total RMSC	195	345
Parolee Service Centers ⁵		
Behavioral Systems SW Orion	100	198
Behavioral Systems SW Hollywood	63	135
CEC, Inc	45	131
Hoffman House (Started 8/1/09)	15	11
Sub-Total PSC	223	475
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers ⁶		
Human Potential Consultants, LLC - Los Angeles	100	131
Behavioral Systems Southwest - Van Nuys	100	162
Sub-Total DRC	200	293
Community-Based Coalition ⁷		
Human Potential Consultants, LLC - Los Angeles	300	473
Sub-Total CBC	300	473
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁸		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	120	1242
Sub-Total STAR	120	1242
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁹		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	152	574
Sub-Total CLLC	152	574

¹ The Parole Population is 126,007 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 29, 2010, as of September 30, 2009.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 29, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

⁴ RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁵ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

⁶ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

⁷ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services.

⁸ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

⁹ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹⁰ Capacity sub-total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
April 2009 - September 2009

Appendix B

Parole Region IV	Parole Population ¹	CSRA Score Low ²	CSRA Score Mod/High ²
Totals	40,189	7,965	31,186

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) ³	A	B
	Capacity (Quota) ¹⁰	Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁴		
Health Care Services (Expired 6/30/09)	36	40
VOA Southwest (Started 8/1/09)	35	61
Sub-Total RMSC	35	101
Parolee Service Centers ⁵		
W & B Facilities	45	143
National Crossroads	40	81
VOA San Diego	40	114
Sub-Total PSC	125	338
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers ⁶		
Human Potential Consultants, LLC - Riverside	100	201
Behavioral Interventions - San Diego	100	185
Sub-Total DRC	200	386
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁸		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	141	1234
Sub-Total STAR	141	1234
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁹		
Contra Costa County Office of Education	99	405
Sub-Total CLLC	99	405

¹ The Parole Population is 126,007 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 29, 2010, as of September 30, 2009.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 29, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

⁴ RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁵ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

⁶ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

⁷ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services.

⁸ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

⁹ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹⁰ Capacity sub-total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

**Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Substance Abuse Programs
April 2009**

SAP ¹	Activated slots at start of reporting period (April 1, 2009 Quota) ²	Beginning population as of April 1, 2009 ³	Admissions during reporting period (April 1, 2009 to September 30, 2009) ³	Program exits during reporting period (April 1, 2009 through September 30, 2009) ³			Ending population as of September 30, 2009 ⁵	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁵	Participant hours* per period (X-Time) ⁶	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ⁶
				Total Number of Program Exits ³	Number of Completions ⁴	% of Program exits due to Completions ⁴				
All Institution's Total	10,833	9,852	7,803	9,057	4,852	53.6%	8,598	2,117,656	1,468,764	69.4%
ASP	600	600	316	355	122	34.4%	561	165,815	75,383	45.5%
CAL										
CCC										
CCI	211	207	114	159	8	5.0%	162	88,843	55,646	62.6%
CCWF	606	569	489	606	286	47.2%	452	149,596	112,803	75.4%
CEN										
CIM	436	425	420	467	172	36.8%	378	147,960	80,662	54.5%
CIW	752	721	325	486	182	37.4%	560	122,179	91,365	74.8%
CMC	180	170	102	128	60	46.9%	144	28,064	20,625	73.5%
CMF										
COR	190	160	115	117	54	46.2%	158	37,277	31,413	84.3%
CRC	1,314	1,214	1,068	1,091	619	56.7%	1,191	136,663	86,167	63.1%
CTF	458	421	354	481	340	70.7%	294	84,508	54,040	63.9%
CVSP	340	278	164	217	111	51.2%	225	74,545	54,637	73.3%
DVI										
FOL ⁷	403	338	518	646	480	74.3%	210	79,629	72,601	91.2%
HDSP										
ISP										
KVSP	256	230	66	65	15	23.1%	231	58,298	18,599	31.9%
LAC										
MCSP										
NKSP ⁸	200	200	565	708	377	53.2%	57	12,507	9,972	79.7%
PBSP										
PVSP	400	306	96	140	53	37.9%	262	73,042	32,742	44.8%
RJD	450	325	281	360	99	27.5%	246	51,645	37,243	72.1%
SAC										
SATF	1,878	1,738	819	980	735	75.0%	1,577	377,415	311,120	82.4%
SCC	520	497	334	371	191	51.5%	460	108,085	82,274	76.1%
SOL	521	397	343	187	70	37.4%	553	72,226	46,909	64.9%
SQ										
SVSP										
VSPW	618	612	533	479	209	43.6%	666	188,440	140,847	74.7%
WSP ⁸	300	300	581	820	531	64.8%	61	22,421	20,197	90.1%
Leo Chesney	200	144	200	194	138	71.1%	150	38,503	33,521	87.1%

SAP Footnotes

¹ SAP is a Substance Abuse Program. SAP counts do not include offenders participating in the Drug Treatment Furlough program.

As of April 1, 2009, the Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services had 44 Substance Abuse Programs in 20 institutions and 1 Community Correctional Facility.

² Activated slots include 2,000 slots implemented in Phase I of AB900 rollout.

³ Beginning population, program admissions, and program exit figures obtained from Offender Substance Abuse Tracking (OSAT) database on January 7, 2010.

Population counts do not include participants in the Drug Treatment Furlough program.

⁴ Completion or incompletion of a SAP program is reported by the SAP treatment provider to DARS. Completion Percentage is the calculated figure taken from the sums of full and partial program completions divided by total program exits.

⁵ Ending population is a derived figure taken from adding the beginning population and the admissions and subtracting program exits.

⁶ The Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services began collecting utilization data on its programs on July 1, 2009.

⁷ The Folsom Transitional Treatment Facility (FTTF) is on the grounds of Folsom State Prison. FTTF hosts the Transitional Treatment Program and the Parolee Substance Abuse Program. Both programs are included in the SAP counts.

⁸ Substance abuse programming at the NKSP and WSP were scheduled to end on October 19, 2009.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (OSATS) Contracted Community Programs
April 2009

Academic, vocational, and SAP program (by individual programs or aggregated) ¹	Activated slots at start of reporting period (April 1, 2009 Quota) ²	Beginning population as of April 1, 2009 ³	Admissions during reporting period (April 1, 2009 to September 30, 2009) ³	Program exits during reporting period (April 1, 2009 to September 30, 2009) ³			Ending population as of September 30, 2009 ⁴	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁵	Participant hours per period (X-Time) ⁵	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ⁵
				Total Number of Program Exits ⁵	Number of Completions ⁶	% of Program exits due to Completions				
All Parole Regions		5,770	8,091	8,277	4,294	51.9%	5,584			
Parole Region I		2,202	2,444	2,390	1,556	65.1%	2,256			
Parole Region II		777	1,235	1,211	695	57.4%	801			
Parole Region III		1,393	2,359	2,526	1,109	43.9%	1,226			
Parole Region IV		1,398	2,053	2,150	934	43.4%	1,301			
Rehabilitation Programs not yet implemented:										
Alcohol and other drugs (by individual programs or aggregated)										
Aggression, hostility, anger, and violence (by individual programs or aggregated)										
Criminal thinking, behaviors, and associations (by individual programs or aggregated)										
Family, marital, and relationships (by individual programs or aggregated)										
Sex Offending (by individual programs or aggregated)										

DARS Footnotes

¹ Community-based substance abuse programs are managed by Substance Abuse Service Coordination Agencies (SASCA). There is one SASCA for each parole region.

² DARS does not maintain a specific number of community-based treatment slots. They are allocated by the SASCA as parolees enter community-based treatment.

DARS is required to maintain funding for an amount of community-based slots equal to 50% of the number of in-prison SAP program slots.

³ Beginning population, program admissions, and program exit figures obtained from Offender Substance Abuse Tracking (OSAT) database on January 7, 2010.

Population counts include participants in the Drug Treatment Furlough program.

⁴ Ending population is a derived figure taken from adding the beginning population and the admissions and subtracting program exits.

⁵ OSATS does not have hourly attendance or utilization data for this time period.

⁶ Completion or incompletion of a SAP program is reported by the SAP treatment provider to OSATS. Completion Percentage is calculated by taking the number of full program completions and partial completions during this time period divided by the total number of program exits during the time period.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Academic
Reporting Period: April - September 2009

Academic ¹	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (April 1, 2009 Quota) ²	Beginning student population (as of April 1 2009) ³	Admissions during reporting period (April 2009 thru September 2009) ⁴	Program exits during reporting period (April 2009 thru September 2009)			Ending population as of September 30, 2009 ⁷	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁸	Participant hours* per period (X-Time) ⁹	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ¹⁰
				Total Number of Program Exits ⁵	Number of Completions ⁶	% of Program exits due to Completions				
All Institution's Total										
ASP	1,227	1,132	1,086	894	78	8.7%	907	654,988	368,904	56%
CAL	562	531	338	291	28	9.6%	486	335,564	212,465	63%
CCC	434	365	1,762	1,863	984	52.8%	323	272,225	163,404	60%
CCI	506	373	773	715	295	41.3%	477	241,358	166,921	69%
CCWF	844	785	2,412	2,357	127	5.4%	769	451,710	282,987	63%
CEN	486	421	377	393	66	16.8%	404	288,069	198,176	69%
CIM	351	325	395	496	67	13.5%	338	138,937	77,869	56%
CIW	577	590	1,092	1,090	185	17%	570	214,514	153,556	72%
CMC	569	561	916	1,014	92	9.1%	448	342,934	234,123	68%
CMF	225	214	184	203	15	7.4%	162	111,178	68,394	62%
COR	586	575	506	593	42	7.1%	507	382,830	299,721	78%
CRC	502	487	447	516	112	21.7%	419	237,092	148,900	63%
CTF	543	523	625	726	61	8.4%	440	323,324	173,105	54%
CVSP	295	294	343	362	85	23.5%	260	165,245	106,559	64%
DVI	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
FOL	387	384	483	565	50	8.8%	376	263,291	197,734	75%
HDSP	619	611	523	553	83	15%	609	425,956	306,952	72%
ISP	216	196	169	153	13	8.5%	207	120,255	68,875	57%
KVSP	384	370	213	240	15	6.3%	376	220,995	87,712	40%
LAC	81	75	60	49	4	8.2%	79	56,462	34,135	60%
MCSP	505	460	389	401	66	16.5%	427	303,388	193,966	64%
NKSP	27	22	33	34	3	8.8%	20	16,132	12,534	78%
PBSP	153	125	222	174	10	5.7%	200	56,509	44,625	79%
PVSP	676	664	523	545	39	7.2%	563	406,975	244,611	60%
RJD	255	229	206	201	8	4%	240	81,689	38,643	47%
SAC	243	232	274	255	17	6.7%	210	148,064	112,800	76%
SATF	1,593	1,611	2,244	2,475	964	38.9%	1,480	884,077	606,340	69%
SCC	458	435	1,398	1,368	899	65.7%	419	287,920	209,162	73%
SOL	1,004	709	735	682	64	9.4%	783	273,378	136,665	50%
SQ	240	223	509	509	14	2.8%	231	140,423	75,894	54%
SVSP	302	302	215	228	10	4.4%	280	191,811	73,529	38%
VSPW	729	718	1,456	1,465	393	26.8%	669	391,256	265,211	68%
WSP 11	23	23	98	141	116	82.3%	0	0	0	0%

Academic Footnotes

¹ Academic programs include traditional programs (i.e. ELD, ABE I, ABE II, ABE III, High School, GED, Computer Lab) as well as Supplemental programs (i.e. Pre-Release, CALM, Estelle, BMU, and PFT). Acronyms used: ELD - English Language Development, ABE - Adult Basic Education, CALM - Conflict Anger Lifetime Management, BMU - Behavior Modification Unit, PFT - Physical Fitness Training.

² Office of Correctional Education (OCE) determined Full Time plus Half Time Student figures gives a more accurate picture of the total number of students served rather than the figures for Full Time Equivalent Student. Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 28 (Full Time and Half Time Quota).

³ Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 63 (Beginning Assignments - Full Time and Half Time students).

⁴ Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 64 (Students Added - Full Time and Half Time Students).

⁵ Total Number of Program Exits include those who have completed the program and therefore exited. Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 65 (Students Dropped - Full Time and Half Time Students).

⁶ Program Completions are deemed as a program exit since the student is unassigned upon completion of a program. This figure includes those who have completed a traditional program as well as those who have completed a supplemental program (whose rate of completion may be higher). Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 72 (Termination Code 1A - Completion of Program).

⁷ Ending population is a derived figure taken from the last month of the reporting period and adding the beginning population with any student admissions and subtracting program exits.

⁸ Total hourly attendance for this time period is illustrated through XSEA-time. XSEA-time is defined as the following: The combined hourly total of X-time, S-time, E-time, and A-time. Each hour an inmate spends in a classroom or academic program represents a particular programming type and is catalogued in X,S,E, or A-times (or hours). Terms and definitions of XSEA-time are defined in the following: S-time: the total number of hours of programming lost due to circumstances that prevented students to attend class. This includes teacher illnesses, institutional lock-downs, medical/dental issues, attorney visits, remove to out-to-court status, program modifications, late-leaving, inclement weather, or any other event that restricts regular inmate programming. (Source: Title 15 § 3045.3). E-time: 3045.2 Excused time off is defined as an excused time for the inmate for personal reasons, i.e., family visitations, special religious functions, etc. (Source: EMR Counting Rules).

A-time: allocates unexcused inmate attendance. (Source: EMR Counting Rules; Title 15 § 3041 Performance & § 3040 Participation).

⁹ X-time is the total amount of actual hours and time an inmate attends the classroom they are assigned (Data Source: EMR Counting Rules).

¹⁰ X/XSEA-time is the actual programming hours an inmate spent in class divided by the combined total of hours lost due to other circumstances (SEA-time). This formula calculates actual program participation (i.e., utilization).

¹¹ Wasco State Prison does not have any traditional Academic programs, the data entered reflects the Pre-Release class that generates no X times.

*Note: Institutions designated as Reception Centers are CIM, DVI, LAC, NKSP, RJD, SQ and WSP. Reception Centers have higher rates of inmate turnover as these Institutions are designated with the task of placing incoming inmates in appropriate level Institutions. As such there are generally few Academic programs functioning in these Institutions due to the dynamic environment.

DVI has no Academic programs.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Vocational
Reporting Period: April - September 2009

Vocational ¹	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (April 1, 2009 Quota) ²	Beginning student population (as of April 1, 2009) ³	Admissions during reporting period (April 2009 thru September 2009) ⁴	Program exits during reporting period (April 2009 thru September 2009)				Ending population as of September 30, 2009 ⁷	# of program hours per period (XSEA) ⁸	Participant hours* per period (X-Time) ⁹	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period) ¹⁰
				Total Number of Program Exits ⁵	Number of Completions (Termination Code - 1A) ⁶	Number of Course (Partial) Completions (Termination Code - 1B) ⁶	% of Program exits due to partial and full Completions				
All Institution's Total											
ASP	704	701	444	605	6	16	3.6%	474	400,676	232,447	58.%
CAL	351	296	209	204	1	4	2.5%	244	215,495	101,287	47.%
CCC	289	288	434	458	90	38	27.9%	243	201,229	107,033	53.2%
CCI	533	384	281	348	28	61	25.6%	382	212,279	139,320	65.6%
CCWF	366	362	433	436	0	0	0.0%	355	226,593	147,018	64.9%
CEN	540	525	372	420	72	26	23.3%	505	358,709	232,341	64.8%
*CIM	189	173	84	117	0	0	0.0%	157	122,219	71,741	58.7%
CIW	135	134	158	168	5	4	5.4%	134	53,907	41,678	77.3%
CMC	303	303	254	246	22	60	33.3%	273	191,334	140,530	73.4%
CMF	121	121	84	86	11	2	15.1%	119	93,986	60,041	63.9%
COR	264	244	260	277	16	7	8.3%	245	155,683	104,091	66.9%
CRC	409	376	301	331	3	0	0.9%	330	186,510	113,512	60.9%
CTF	356	333	166	251	5	15	8.%	221	216,094	130,160	60.2%
CVSP	324	303	190	169	0	12	7.1%	265	214,612	129,540	60.4%
*DVI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
FOL	459	437	334	308	24	4	9.1%	428	301,563	222,301	73.7%
HDSP	54	54	18	16	0	0	0.0%	54	38,308	10,644	27.8%
ISP	594	527	367	367	23	69	25.1%	501	343,648	192,959	56.2%
KVSP	270	270	148	159	10	24	21.4%	251	190,685	73,319	38.5%
*LAC	78	76	39	53	3	4	13.2%	67	51,327	28,904	56.3%
MCSP	297	259	134	126	2	21	18.3%	251	182,677	125,700	68.8%
*NKSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
PBSP	27	21	12	17	4	0	23.5%	15	15,827	10,715	67.7%
PVSP	651	574	362	378	8	28	9.5%	555	390,045	220,811	56.6%
*RJD	108	37	96	61	0	0	0.0%	81	46,005	22,172	48.2%
SAC	81	76	62	58	9	2	19.%	76	56,598	39,780	70.3%
SATF	1,026	1,005	847	964	94	105	20.6%	928	600,818	367,289	61.1%
SCC	288	273	306	259	7	13	7.7%	296	181,707	124,089	68.3%
SOL	594	503	349	292	11	7	6.2%	664	254,255	143,259	56.3%
*SQ	135	129	173	178	0	3	1.7%	104	82,550	36,315	44.%
SVSP	54	53	54	53	0	0	0.0%	54	38,480	24,985	64.9%
VSPW	459	456	661	613	45	22	10.9%	460	251,213	162,531	64.7%
*WSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%

Vocational Footnotes

¹ Traditional Vocational is any adult rehabilitative program or class instructing vocational trades in the Office of Correctional Education (OCE) or the Division of Education, Vocation, for Offenders Program (DEVOP) in Adult Programs.

² OCE determined Full Time plus Half Time Student figures gives a more accurate picture of the total number of students served rather than the figures for Full Time Equivalent Student. Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 500 (Full Time and Half Time Quota).

³ Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 535 (Beginning Assignments - Full Time and Half Time students).

⁴ Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 536 (Students Added - Full Time and Half Time Students).

⁵ Total Number of Program Exits include those who have completed the program and therefore exited. Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 537 (Students Dropped - Full Time and Half Time Students).

⁶ OCE has determined the need to include both partial and full program completion as Vocational programs include multiple course and/or components which can be taught and certified individually. Students completing a course may still obtain skills and certification necessary for specific jobs. Termination Code 1A represents the full program completion; Termination Code 1B represents course (partial) completion of a program. OCE acknowledges potential discrepancies that may exist as Vocational Instructors are unfamiliar with Termination codes. Prior Education Monthly Reports did not require teachers to list the termination code used for a student exit. This item will be brought forth in future training sessions to insure all teachers understand and report termination codes in a consistent manner.

⁷ Ending population is a derived figure taken from the last month of the reporting period and adding the beginning population with any student admissions and subtracting program exits.

⁸ Total hourly attendance for this time period is illustrated through XSEA-time. XSEA-time is defined as the following: The combined hourly total of X-time, S-time, E-time, and A-time. Each hour an inmate spends in a classroom or academic program represents a particular programming type and is catalogued in X,S,E, or A-times (or hours). Terms and definitions of XSEA-time are defined in the following: S-time: the total number of hours of programming lost due to circumstances that prevented students to attend class. This includes teacher illnesses, institutional lock-downs, medical/dental issues, attorney visits, remove to out-to-court status, program modifications, late-feeding, inclement weather, or any other event that restricts regular inmate programming. (Source: Title 15 § 3045.3). E-time: 3045.2 Excused time off is defined as an excused time for the inmate for personal reasons, i.e., family visitations, special religious functions, etc. (Source: EMR Counting Rules). A-time: allocates unexcused inmate attendance. (Source: EMR Counting Rules; Title 15 § 3041 Performance & § 3040 Participation).

⁹ X-time is the total amount of actual hours and time an inmate attends the classroom they are assigned (Data Source: EMR Counting Rules).

¹⁰ X/XSEA-time is the actual programming hours an inmate spent in class divided by the combined total of hours lost due to other circumstances (SEA-time). This formula calculates actual program participation (i.e., utilization).

*Note: Institutions designated as Reception Centers are CIM, DVI, LAC, NKSP, RJD, SQ and WSP. Reception Centers have higher rates of inmate turnover as these Institutions are designated with the task of placing incoming inmates in appropriate level Institutions. As such there are few if any Vocational programs functioning in these Institutions due to the dynamic environment. DVI, NKSP and WSP has no Vocational programs.

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PAROLE REGION I	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ April 1, 2009	Referrals ^{1,2} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Enrollments ^{1,3} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Exits ^{1,4} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Ending Pop. ^{1,11} Sept 30, 2009
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
New Directions	25	25	98	40	40	25
New Directions	25	25	76	51	51	25
New Directions	20	6	28	45	31	20
Turning Point Kennemer I (Expired 6/30/09)	25	24	44	31	30	0
Turning Point Kennemer I (Started 7/1/09)	65	0	130	45	49	62
Turning Point Kennemer II (Expired 6/30/09)	25	24	44	31	30	0
Turning Point Kennemer III (Expired 6/30/09)	15	15	42	20	20	0
Turning Point Kennemer IV	25	24	87	55	55	24
West Care I (Expired 6/30/09)	25	25	18	18	18	0
West Care II (Expired 6/30/09)	60	57	197	54	54	0
West Care (Started 7/1/09)	85	0	194	74	77	80
Cache Creek	25	23	134	46	45	24
Center Point Inc. (Expired 6/30/09)	10	9	0	5	6	0
Sub-Total RMSC	270	257	1,092	515	506	260
Parolee Service Centers ⁶						
Turning Point Bakersfield	79	83	367	253	252	84
Turning Point Visalia	25	23	110	48	45	26
Turning Point Visalia (Expired 6/30/09)	6	7	0	0	7	0
Turning Point Fresno	75	66	177	267	261	72
Shasta Sierra	12	12	63	30	30	12
Sub-Total PSC	191	191	717	598	595	194
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Behavioral Interventions - Stockton	100	69	237	163	153	79
Behavioral Interventions - Fresno	100	114	206	196	200	110
Sub-Total DRC	200	183	443	359	353	189
Community-Based Coalition ⁸						
Sacramento County Office of Educ.	100	234	696	299	301	232
Sub-Total CBC	100	234	696	299	301	232
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	175	179	1512	1494	1480	193
Sub-Total STAR	175	179	1512	1494	1480	193
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ¹⁰						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	108	450	664	351	342	459
Sub-Total CLLC	108	450	664	351	342	459

¹ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations. Capacity sub-total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

² Referrals - The total number of verifiable voluntary and remedial sanction placements inquiries received by the program.

³ Enrollments - The number of voluntary and remedial sanction parolees placed/enrolled into the program.

⁴ Exits - The number of parolees who have completed the program or left for voluntary or involuntary reasons.

⁵ RMSC numbers are by site location. All other categories are by contract. RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁶ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

There may be more beds at the facility that is utilized as overflow, but contract dollars may not be exceeded. The programs duration is 90 days to 1 year.

DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing. DRC

capacity is based on the total number of parolee participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and Conditional Use
CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services. CBC capacity is based on the
total number of parolee participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and CUP. The CBCs must serve a minimum
STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education.

STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity
CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to
open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day

¹¹ Exited participants are occasionally readmitted to the respective program but not necessarily counted as a new enrollment. Thus, the ending population does not equate to the exact
methodology of "Beginning Pop + Enrollments - Exits = End Pop"

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PAROLE REGION II	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ April 1, 2009	Referrals ^{1,2} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Enrollments ^{1,3} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Exits ^{1,4} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Ending Pop. ^{1,11} Sept 30, 2009
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
Allied Fellowship Services	30	29	77	55	54	30
Allied Fellowship Services (Expired 6/30/09)	25	24	70	47	46	0
Allied Fellowship Services (Started 7/1/09)	40	0	83	65	54	40
Walden House I (Expired 6/30/09)	25	25	11	7	22	0
Walden House II (Expired 6/30/09)	15	15	5	5	14	0
Sub-Total RMSC	70	93	246	179	190	70
Parolee Service Centers ⁶						
CCCI San Francisco	60	60	217	95	95	60
Turning Point Salinas	45	45	236	97	96	46
VOA Elsie Dunn	48	48	289	112	112	48
VOA Oakland West	72	72	190	184	184	72
Sub-Total PSC	225	225	932	488	487	226
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Northern California Service League	100	138	210	208	259	87
Sub-Total DRC	100	138	210	208	259	87
Community-Based Coalition ⁸						
East Palo Alto Police Dept.	50	48	83	75	69	54
Sub-Total CBC	50	48	83	75	69	54
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	85	78	839	840	814	104
Sub-Total STAR	85	78	839	840	814	104
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ¹⁰						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	16	69	167	81	67	83
Sub-Total CLLC	16	69	167	81	67	83

¹ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations. Capacity sub-total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

² Referrals - The total number of verifiable voluntary and remedial sanction placements inquiries received by the program.

³ Enrollments - The number of voluntary and remedial sanction parolees placed/enrolled into the program.

⁴ Exits - The number of parolees who have completed the program or left for voluntary or involuntary reasons.

⁵ RMSC numbers are by site location. All other categories are by contract. RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁶ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

There may be more beds at the facility that is utilized as overflow, but contract dollars may not be exceeded. The programs duration is 90 days to 1 year.

⁷ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing. DRC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and Conditional Use Permits (CUP). The DRCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. DRC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁸ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services. CBC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and CUP. The CBCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. CBC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁹ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

¹⁰ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹¹ Exited participants are occasionally readmitted to the respective program but not necessarily counted as a new enrollment. Thus, the ending population does not equate to the exact methodology of "Beginning Pop + Enrollments - Exits = End Pop"

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
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PAROLE REGION III	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ April 1, 2009	Referrals ^{1,2} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Enrollments ^{1,3} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Exits ^{1,4} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Ending Pop. ^{1,11} Sept 30, 2009
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
Amistad De Los Angeles	100	97	297	192	191	98
Weingart Foundation (Expired 6/30/09)	167	162	124	67	134	0
Weingart Foundation (Started 7/1/09)	95	0	147	86	91	95
Sub-Total RMSC	195	259	568	345	416	193
Parolee Service Centers ⁶						
Behavioral Systems SW Orion	100	101	290	198	204	95
Behavioral Systems SW Hollywood	63	56	264	135	130	61
CEC, Inc	45	42	273	131	128	45
Hoffman House (Started 8/1/09)	15	0	25	11	10	12
Sub-Total PSC	223	199	852	475	472	213
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Human Potential Consultants, LLC - Los Angeles	100	65	199	131	96	100
Behavioral Systems Southwest - Van Nuys	100	89	169	162	155	96
Sub-Total DRC	200	154	368	293	251	196
Community-Based Coalition ⁸						
Human Potential Consultants, LLC - Los Angeles	300	193	651	473	489	177
Sub-Total CBC	300	193	651	473	489	177
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	120	140	1154	1242	1218	164
Sub-Total STAR	120	140	1154	1242	1218	164
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ¹⁰						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	152	96	824	574	586	84
Sub-Total CLLC	152	96	824	574	586	84

¹ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations. Capacity sub-total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

² Referrals - The total number of verifiable voluntary and remedial sanction placements inquiries received by the program.

³ Enrollments - The number of voluntary and remedial sanction parolees placed/enrolled into the program.

⁴ Exits - The number of parolees who have completed the program or left for voluntary or involuntary reasons.

⁵ RMSC numbers are by site location. All other categories are by contract. RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁶ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

There may be more beds at the facility that is utilized as overflow, but contract dollars may not be exceeded. The programs duration is 90 days to 1 year.

⁷ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing. DRC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and Conditional Use Permits (CUP). The DRCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. DRC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁸ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services. CBC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and CUP. The CBCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. CBC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁹ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

¹⁰ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹¹ Exited participants are occasionally readmitted to the respective program but not necessarily counted as a new enrollment. Thus, the ending population does not equate to the exact methodology of "Beginning Pop + Enrollments - Exits = End Pop"

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PAROLE REGION IV	Capacity ¹	Beginning Pop. ¹ April 1, 2009	Referrals ^{1,2} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Enrollments ^{1,3} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Exits ^{1,4} Apr '09 - Sep '09	Ending Pop. ^{1,11} Sept 30, 2009
I. Residential Programs						
Residential Multi-Service Centers ⁵						
Health Care Services (Expired 6/30/09)	36	36	110	40	40	0
VOA Southwest (Started 8/1/09)	35	0	109	61	21	35
Sub-Total RMSC	35	36	219	101	61	35
Parolee Service Centers ⁶						
W & B Facilities	45	44	187	143	145	40
National Crossroads	40	35	119	81	80	36
VOA San Diego	40	43	296	114	117	41
Sub-Total PSC	125	122	602	338	342	117
II. Day Center Programs						
Day Reporting Centers ⁷						
Human Potential Consultants, LLC - Riverside	100	102	308	201	147	156
Behavioral Interventions - San Diego	100	111	236	185	199	97
Sub-Total DRC	200	213	544	386	346	253
III. Substance Abuse Program						
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery						
Contra Costa County Office of Education ⁸	141	160	113	1234	1247	147
Sub-Total STAR	141	160	113	1234	1247	147
IV. Education Program						
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers ⁹						
Contra Costa County Office of Education	99	447	607	405	455	397
Sub-Total CLLC	99	447	607	405	455	397

¹ All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations. Capacity sub-total does not include expired contracts, only currently active contracts.

² Referrals - The total number of verifiable voluntary and remedial sanction placements inquiries received by the program.

³ Enrollments - The number of voluntary and remedial sanction parolees placed/enrolled into the program.

⁴ Exits - The number of parolees who have completed the program or left for voluntary or involuntary reasons.

⁵ RMSC numbers are by site location. All other categories are by contract. RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

⁶ PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.

There may be more beds at the facility that is utilized as overflow, but contract dollars may not be exceeded. The programs duration is 90 days to 1 year.

⁷ DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing. DRC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and Conditional Use Permits (CUP). The DRCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. DRC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁸ CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental health services. CBC capacity is based on the total number of parolee-participants that may receive services at the facility at one time based on local jurisdiction health and safety codes and CUP. The CBCs must serve a minimum number of parolees annually; however, there is no limit to the maximum number served. CBC enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation at different times during the day.

⁹ STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

¹⁰ CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

¹¹ Exited participants are occasionally readmitted to the respective program but not necessarily counted as a new enrollment. Thus, the ending population does not equate to the exact methodology of "Beginning Pop + Enrollments - Exits = End Pop"

APPENDIX D: PROGRAM COMPLETION							
Reporting Period April - September 2009							
	April	May	June	July	August	September	Totals
Academic Program Completion¹:							
ELD	20	15	13	20	9	14	91
ABE I	73	57	41	37	17	50	275
ABE II	128	72	93	120	67	58	538
ABE III	62	43	42	57	50	25	279
Certifications/Diplomas:							
GED ²	308	303	445	344	270	190	1,860
High School Diploma	8	14	11	13	16	7	69
Vocational Program Completion:							
NCCER ³	35	42	23	67	52	85	304
Non-NCCER ⁴	128	119	120	145	155	163	830
Certifications:							
NCCER Certifications ⁵	443	348	229	272	356	424	2,072
Industry Certifications ⁶	373	309	262	427	238	241	1,850
Professional Licenses ⁷	75	35	35	99	23	59	326

Datasource: Education Monthly Report; Counting Rules

Footnotes:

¹The student has completed the program when all requisite assignments have been passed, and the student is promoted to the next level of instruction.

²GED or General Education Development certificate, is viewed as an adult equivalent to a high school diploma.

³The total number of students who have completed all required the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) components during the reporting month. (Example: If the program has 5 components and the student had completed 4 components prior to this month and he/she completed the last required component this month, this would constitute 1 NCCER Program Completion).

⁴Each non-NCCER program contains a series of four-digit curriculum courses. A student has completed the program when all required courses have been passed.

⁵The total number of NCCER Certifications awarded to inmates during the reporting month. For Example: Building Maintenance, Carpentry, Drywall Installer/Taper, etc. Note: A student does not have to complete a program to obtain certification.

⁶The total number of Industry Certifications awarded to inmates during the reporting month. For example: Automotive Service Excellence (ASE), C-Tech I, C-Tech II, C-Tech III, Electronics Technicians Association (ETA), Microsoft Office Specialist (MOS), American Welding Society (AWS) (do not include NCCER-issued AWS), etc. Note: A student does not have to complete a program to obtain a certification.

⁷The total number of professional licenses awarded inmates during the reporting month by the Board of Barbering and Cosmetology, Department of Pesticide Regulations, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and Environmental Protection Agency. Note: A student does not have to complete a program to obtain a license.

Appendix E: Totals for Appendix A (Institution)

Location	Academic/Vocational ^{1,2}	Substance Abuse ^{1,2}	Criminal Thinking ^{1,2}	Anger ^{1,2}	Family Criminality ^{1,2}	Sex Offending ³
All Institution's Total	51,680	51,679	37,415	19,973	50,788	4,596
ASP	2,291	2,291	1,610	1,063	2,291	555
CAL	967	967	749	468	967	25
CCC	2,791	2,791	2,406	1,638	2,791	39
CCF-Leo Chesney	166	166	149	104	166	0
CCI	2,270	2,270	1,544	805	2,270	309
CCWF	1,708	1,708	1,167	973	1,305	20
CEN	1,164	1,164	835	500	1,164	13
CIM	3,156	3,156	2,401	808	3,156	413
CIW	1,230	1,230	868	654	1,014	17
CMC	1,855	1,855	1,317	840	1,855	138
CMF	609	609	403	223	609	66
COR	1,067	1,067	812	466	1,067	41
CRC	1,467	1,467	966	557	1,467	232
CTF	1,655	1,655	1,156	658	1,655	181
CVSP	1,428	1,428	1,065	628	1,428	314
DVI	2,331	2,331	1,663	471	2,331	338
FOL	1,689	1,689	1,279	835	1,689	16
HDSP	1,231	1,231	932	494	1,231	93
ISP	1,150	1,150	816	456	1,150	14
KVSP	745	745	558	254	745	26
LAC	1,589	1,589	1,232	412	1,589	166
MCSP	407	407	206	88	407	95
NKSP	2,271	2,270	1,492	507	2,270	186
PBSP	572	572	385	225	572	12
PVSP	1,104	1,104	801	485	1,104	63
RJD	1,605	1,605	1,102	298	1,605	179
SAC	515	515	328	188	515	16
SATF	1,987	1,987	1,359	803	1,987	221
SCC	1,765	1,765	1,427	753	1,765	60
SOL	1,500	1,500	1,309	1,147	1,500	75
SQ	2,245	2,245	1,427	400	2,245	336
SVSP	657	657	436	234	657	25
VSP	1,802	1,802	1,365	1,108	1,530	20
WSP	2,691	2,691	1,850	430	2,691	292

¹ The Institution Population is 170,004 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 29, 2010 as of September 30, 2009. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 14,072. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,352, California Out-of-state Correctional Facility Program (COCF) 7,878, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) -1, Legal Processing Unit - 18 (LPU18) 1, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LUPFP) 77, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 73, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 68, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 74, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 12, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 89, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 89, Rio Consummes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 482, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 863, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 13, for a total of 14,072. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 170,004 for September 30, 2009.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 27, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ Criminogenic needs were extracted from 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset January 27, 2010.

Appendix F: Totals for Appendix A (Parole)

Location	Academic/Vocational ^{1,2}	Substance Abuse ^{1,2}	Criminal Thinking ^{1,2}	Anger ^{1,2}	Family Criminality ^{1,2}	Family Support ^{1,2}	Sex Offending ³
All Regions	70,728	70,726	53,732	7,472	70,722	22,878	6,501
Region I	17,275	17,275	13,684	2,079	17,274	5,334	1,791
Region II	12,403	12,402	9,553	1,025	12,402	3,796	1,564
Region III	18,402	18,402	13,607	1,748	18,402	6,157	1,268
Region IV	22,648	22,647	16,888	2,620	22,644	7,591	1,878

¹ The Parole Population is 126,007 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on January 29, 2010, as of September 30, 2009.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of January 27, 2010 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ Needs assessment was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset January 27, 2010.

Appendix G: Status of Expert Panel Recommendations

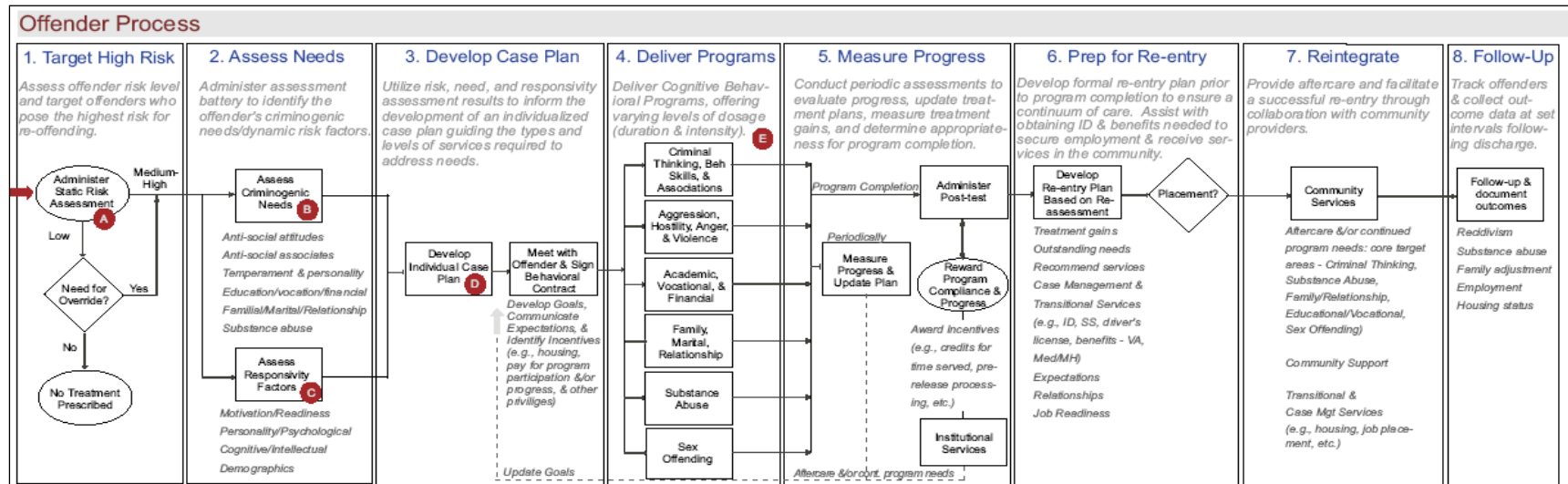
Future C-ROB biannual reports will track CDCR's progress in responding to the Expert Panel recommendations.

Expert Panel Recommendation	Status of Recommendation
<u>Recommendation 1</u> : Reduce overcrowding in CDCR prison facilities and parole offices.	<i>In process</i>
<u>Recommendation 2</u> : Enact legislation to expand the system of positive reinforcements for offenders who successfully complete their rehabilitation program requirements, comply with institutional rules in prison, and fulfill their parole obligations in the community.	<i>Completed</i>
<u>Recommendation 2a</u> : Award earned credits to offenders who complete any rehabilitation program in prison and on parole.	<i>Completed</i>
<u>Recommendation 2b</u> : Replace Work Incentive Program (WIP) credits with statutorily-based good time incentive credits.	<i>Completed</i>
<u>Recommendation 2c</u> : Implement an earned discharge parole supervision strategy for all parolees released from prison after serving a period of incarceration for an offense other than those listed as serious and violent under California Penal Code section 1192.7(c) and 667.5(c) criteria.	<i>Pilot Project no Longer Operating</i>
<u>Recommendation 3</u> : Select and utilize a risk-assessment tool to assess offender risk to reoffend.	<i>Completed</i>
<u>Recommendation 3a</u> : Adopt a risk-assessment instrument for the prison population.	<i>Completed</i>
<u>Recommendation 3b</u> : Utilize COMPAS or a similar assessment tool for the parolee population.	<i>Completed</i>
<u>Recommendation 3c</u> : Develop a risk-assessment tool normed for female prisoner and parolee populations.	<i>Completed</i>
<u>Recommendation 3d</u> : Develop a risk-assessment tool normed for young adult prisoner and parolee populations.	<i>Work Plan Developed</i>
<u>Recommendation 3e</u> : Norm and validate all the selected risk-assessment instruments for CDCR's adult offender population and validate these tools at least once every five years.	<i>Partially Completed</i>
<u>Recommendation 3f</u> : When assigning rehabilitation treatment programming slots, give highest priority to those offenders with high and moderate risk-to-reoffend scores.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 3g</u> : Provide low-risk offenders with rehabilitation programs that focus on work, life skills, and personal growth rather than rehabilitation treatment programs.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 3h</u> : Provide short-term prisoners with reentry services and reintegration skills training rather than rehabilitation treatment programs.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 4</u> : Determine offender rehabilitation treatment programming based on the results of assessment tools that identify and measure criminogenic and other needs.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 4a</u> : Do not assess the criminogenic needs of offenders at low risk to reoffend (identified in the tools in recommendation #3).	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 4b</u> : Utilize additional evidence-based tools to supplement criminogenic needs assessments.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 5</u> : Create and monitor a behavior management plan for each offender.	<i>On Hold</i>

<u>Recommendation 6:</u> Select and deliver in prison and in the community a core set of programs that covers the six offender programming areas: (a) academic, vocational, and financial; (b) alcohol and other drugs; (c) aggression, hostility, anger, and violence; (d) criminal thinking, behaviors, and associations; (e) family, marital, and relationships; and (f) sex offending.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 6a:</u> Develop and offer rehabilitation treatment programs to those offenders with high and moderate risk-to-reoffend scores and lengths of stay of six months or more.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 6b:</u> Develop and offer rehabilitation programs focused on work, life skills, and personal growth for all prisoners and parolees at low risk to reoffend who have lengths of stay of six months or more.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 6c:</u> Develop and offer reentry programming for all offenders who have lengths of stay less than six months.	<i>Work Plan Developed</i>
<u>Recommendation 6d:</u> Develop and offer “booster” programs before reentry and within the community to maintain treatment gains.	<i>Work Plan Developed</i>
<u>Recommendation 6e:</u> Assign offenders to programs based on responsivity factors relating to their motivation and readiness, personality and psychological factors, cognitive-intellectual levels, and demographics.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 6f:</u> Develop and offer a core set of programs that is responsive to the specific needs of female offenders.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 6g:</u> Develop and offer a core set of programs that is responsive to the specific needs of youthful offenders.	<i>Work Plan Pending Development</i>
<u>Recommendation 7:</u> Develop systems and procedures to collect and utilize programming process and outcome measures.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 7a:</u> CDCR should develop a system to measure and improve quality in its adult offender programming.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 7b:</u> CDCR should develop the capability to conduct internal research and evaluation that measures and makes recommendations to improve the quality of its programming.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 7c:</u> The Legislature should create an independent capability to assist with developing and monitoring CDCR’s quality assurance system.	<i>Unknown</i>
<u>Recommendation 8:</u> Continue to develop and strengthen CDCR’s formal partnerships with community stakeholders.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 8a:</u> Develop formal reentry plans for those offenders with high and moderate risk-to-reoffend scores.	<i>Work Plan Developed</i>
<u>Recommendation 8b:</u> Provide offenders who have high risk to reoffend with intensive treatment services for at least their first 90 days on parole.	<i>Work Plan Pending Development</i>
<u>Recommendation 8c:</u> Ensure that transition and reentry programming includes family member participation and addresses family unit integration skills development.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 8d:</u> Ensure that parole programming and transition services respond to the specific needs of female offenders.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 9:</u> Modify programs and services delivered in the community (parole supervision and community based programs and services) to ensure that those services: (a) target the criminogenic needs areas of high- and moderate-risk offenders; (b) assist all returning offenders to maintain their sobriety, locate housing, and obtain employment; and (c) identify and reduce the risk factors within specific neighborhoods and communities.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 9a:</u> Based on a normed and validated instrument assessing risk to reoffend, release low-risk, non-violent, non-sex registrants from prison without placing them on parole supervision.	<i>Completed</i>
<u>Recommendation 9b:</u> Focus programs and services on the highest criminogenic needs.	<i>In Process</i>

<u>Recommendation 9c</u> : Ensure that community-based providers develop and deliver programming that addresses criminal thinking for male offenders.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 9d</u> : Train parole agents how to deal with unmotivated and resistant offenders.	<i>Implementation Begun</i>
<u>Recommendation 9e</u> : Train parole agents how to mitigate the community risk factors.	<i>Implementation Begun</i>
<u>Recommendation 10</u> : Develop the community as a protective factor against continuing involvement in the criminal justice system for offenders reentering the community on parole and/or in other correctional statuses (probation, diversion, etc.).	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 10a</u> : Develop a strategy for ensuring that the community is able to provide the necessary health and social services to prisoners and parolees after they are discharged from the criminal justice system.	<i>In Process</i>
<u>Recommendation 11</u> : Develop structured guidelines to respond to technical parole violations based on the risk-to-reoffend level of the offender and the seriousness of the violation.	<i>Completed</i>
<u>Recommendation 11a</u> : Restrict the use of total confinement for parole violators to only certain violations.	<i>Implemented</i>
<u>Recommendation 11b</u> : Develop a parole sanctions matrix that will provide parole agents with guidelines for determining sanctions for parole violations.	<i>Completed</i>

Appendix H: The California Logic Model



RESEARCH FOR THE NEW ACADEMIC MODELS

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) conducted a review of existing educational and research documents pertaining to best practices in order to develop the new models for correctional education. The research is summarized below along with a description of how the new academic models align with these principles and best practices.

Principles of Effective Practice

Based on the report "From the Classroom to the Community: Exploring the Role of Education during Incarceration and Reentry," most evaluations of correctional education programs do not provide information on program characteristics – such as curricula, dosage, and staffing. However, scholars have identified some general principles of effective practice in correctional programming broadly (not specific to education) and in adult education in the community (not specific to corrections) that can provide a framework of what works in correctional education.¹

1. Emphasis on individual rehabilitation through skills building, cognitive development, and behavioral change.²
2. Multimodal programs that address multiple needs are highly effective.³
3. Programs need to be implemented with integrity, meaning the program model is based on a clear theoretical framework, the program elements and methods are grounded in research, and programming is provided by qualified, trained staff following standardized protocols.⁴

The new academic models meet the above criteria as follows:

- ✓ By the very nature of education and the Office of Correctional Education's approved curriculum, correctional education provides skill building, cognitive development and behavioral change.
- ✓ The new academic models schedule allows opportunities for inmates to participate in other adult programs. In the previous models, academic education was scheduled for 6.5 hours a day based on a 5 day work week. With this schedule it was difficult for inmates to participate in other rehabilitative programs such as substance abuse treatment or other programming opportunities, when assigned to an all day educational program. The new scheduling allows inmates to participate in other programming when not required to physically attend school.
- ✓ The integrity of the new models is based on California adult school models established under the guidelines documented in the Adult Education Handbook for California 2005 Edition.⁵
 - Alternative and single day sessions are normal scheduling for California adult education programs.

¹ Brazzell, Diana, Anne Crayton, Debbie A. Mukamai, Amy L. Solomon, and Nicole Lindahl, 2009, p. 20

² MacKenzie, March 31, 2008, cited in Brazzell et al, p. 20

³ ibid

⁴ ibid

⁵ Adult Education Handbook for California, 2005,

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- The new CDCR academic models were reviewed by the California Department of Education, Adult Education Office.
- All CDCR academic teachers must maintain valid single subject or multiple subject teaching credentials.
- All CDCR vocational instructors must maintain valid designated subjects or career technical teaching credentials.

Structure and Components of Successful Correctional Educational Programs

According to "From the Classroom to the Community: Exploring the Role of Education during Incarceration and Reentry,"⁶ education programs in general should also include the following:

1. Programs should have clearly defined recruitment and hiring processes for instructors and policies that identify what constitutes qualified program staff. Instructional staff should have access to professional development opportunities and support services.⁷
2. Programs should have comprehensive student recruitment and orientation components. Before participation, staff should assess the goals, skill level, and needs of each student and develop an individual learning plan based on these assessments.⁸
3. Programs should be provided in environments supportive of learning in which students feel physically safe and comfortable. Programs should use materials and activities that have been designed especially for adult learners and are "relevant and meaningful to students' life context." In addition to printed materials, programs should use computers and individual tutoring.⁹
4. Strong management systems should incorporate data collection and evaluation processes to ensure program effectiveness and accountability.¹⁰

Accordingly, the new academic models meet the above guidelines as follows:

- ✓ CDCR academic teachers are required to maintain valid single subject or multiple subject teacher credentials and vocational instructors are required to maintain a valid designated subjects or career technical teaching credential.
- ✓ The CDCR 220 calendar provides for professional development day on the 1st Wednesday of each month.
- ✓ All CDCR students are required to be assessed with the standardized, nationally recognized Test of Adult Basic Education prior to placement into an academic program. Once assigned each

⁶ Brazzell et al, p. 21

⁷ Comings, John P., Lisa Soricone, and Maricel Santos, 2006, 2007, cited in Brazzell et al, p. 21

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

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student is assessed with a pre- and post-Test of Adult Basic Education and with the standardized and nationally recognized Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System at standardized intervals.

- ✓ CDCR new academic models continue to use the classroom environment as the primary location for teaching students.
- ✓ CDCR new academic models continue to use the same California Department of Education approved curriculum to meet State education standards.
- ✓ CDCR new academic models continue to use the approved California Department of Education textbooks to meet the established standards.
- ✓ Literacy labs will continue to be used in conjunction with the new models.
- ✓ Paraprofessional teaching assistants and inmate tutors will serve to provide individual tutoring to students.
- ✓ Currently data collection instruments are being augmented or developed.

Staff to Student Ratios and Mixing Different Skill Levels

1. Programs should have appropriate staff-to-student ratios.¹¹
- ✓ Overall the total number of students a teacher provides instruction to per week increases, which closely aligns with California adult schools. However, for each class session taught the number of students receiving instruction is lower than in the previous education models. When the students are not directly in the classroom with the teacher, they are in close proximity in a study hall that is supervised by a paraprofessional teaching assistant. During these study hall sessions the student receives one-on-one tutoring and individual assistance from a designated inmate tutor.
2. Programs should avoid mixing different skill levels within the classroom.¹²
- ✓ The new academic models allow for homogeneous skill groupings by class session. Although the models may authorize the enrollment of students with multiple skills into a specific model, the sessions are based on groups with the same skill levels.

Program Dosage

1. Individuals who participate in adult basic education have better employment outcomes than comparable non-participants, but only if they receive 313 hours or more of educational programming. In addition, students experience better outcomes if there is little or no interruption in their program participation. These findings suggest that both quantity and continuity of programming are important factors in program effectiveness.¹³
- ✓ CDCR's new academic models exceed attendance standards for adult students based on California Education Code 52616.2.¹⁴ CDCR's new academic models are based on a minimum of

¹¹ Comings, John P., Lisa Soricone, and Maricel Santos, 2006, 2007

¹² Ibid

¹³ Cho, Rosa and John H. Tyler, April 1, 2008

¹⁴ California Education Code, 2010

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3 hours of classroom instruction per week based on a 220 school year which equates to 660 hours per year. Students with lower reading levels may receive classroom instruction more frequently than those students with higher reading levels. CDCR models are based on a minimum of 3 hours of instruction per week to a maximum of up to 15 hours per week depending on the model design. Classroom sessions are augmented with prescribed hours of independent study to equate to 15 hours of attendance and school work per inmate per week.

- ✓ Based on these changes, the CDCR adult basic education students participating in an academic program will receive approximately 660 - 825 hours of classroom instruction based on 1 year of enrollment. This is above the 313 or more hours of adult basic education programming necessary to effect increased employment.
- ✓ The new academic models target inmates with 12 – 48 months remaining on their sentences for priority placement into an educational program. This allows sufficient time to improve their academic skills prior to release, which research indicates improves their employment opportunities.
- ✓ Although the new models provide the number of student hours needed to benefit from an educational program, interruptions in program participation will occur due to factors outside the control of education such as inmate transfers, lockdowns, medical unassignments, long term illness of the instructor, etc.

Peer Tutoring

1. Research shows that Peer Tutoring with large and small groups of students works in the following capacities:¹⁵
 - (1) Helpful to students in reading, spelling, math and writing.
 - (2) Helpful for different groups of students (e.g. white, African American, Asian, and Hispanic).
 - (3) Helpful for students identified with disabilities (e.g. autism, learning disabilities, emotional and behavioral disabilities, mild mental retardation, and hearing impairments).
2. In comprehensive reviews of tutoring programs, researchers found:
 - (a) when students participated in the role of reading tutor, improvement in reading achievement occurred.
 - (b) when tutors were explicitly training in the tutoring process, they were far more effective and their tutees experienced significant gains in achievement.
 - (c) most of the students benefited from peer tutoring in some way, but same-age tutors were as effective as cross age tutors.
 - (d) reading was the most researched content area in the field of peer tutoring.¹⁶
3. Peer tutors can build their own self-esteem, serve as role models, and relate directly to learner's experience of incarceration.¹⁷

¹⁵ (DuPaul, 2010)

¹⁶ (Miller, Fall 2005)

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Accordingly the New Academic Education Program Model 1, which focuses on literacy and uses peer tutors, meets the above criteria as follows:

- ✓ Inmate tutors will receive training in one-on-one tutoring.
- ✓ Peer tutors will be trained to assist with reading.

Paraprofessional Teaching Assistants

1. In 2001 the No Child Left Behind Act¹⁸ (Public Law 107-110, 115 Statute 1425, enacted January 8, 2002) is intended as a means to improve academic education the disadvantaged students. The act also includes provisions for using paraprofessionals in the classrooms in conjunction with the teacher. No Child Left Behind requires that paraprofessionals meet higher standards of qualification. Currently, only teaching assistants working under the Elementary, Secondary Education Act are required to meet the these higher standards; however, the new academic models allow teaching assistants the ability to go to school to meet the higher requirements through the following:
 - ✓ Paraprofessional teaching assistants under Bargaining Unit 20 are authorized to use the 20/20 program in which to meet the high standards to qualify under the No Child Left Behind Act.

¹⁷ (Boudin, Summer 1993)

¹⁸ (No Child Left Behind - ED.gov, 2010)

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